

that the Armenian was a British Government ship. The official in this country would undoubtedly have been quick to call the fact to the attention of Washington and to demand that she be not permitted to use United States ports for the purpose of carrying supplies to the British and French forces.

21 AMERICANS LOST.

Male Tender on Armenian Tells of Submarine Chase.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, July 1.—The latest report from United States Consul Armstrong at Bristol says that twenty-one of the twenty-six men lost when the Leyland freighter Armenian was sunk Monday by a German submarine, the U-35, were Americans.

Only twenty-six of the crew are not accounted for, three having been taken aboard the submarine. Dr. Vivo of Porto Rico is believed to be one of those rescued in this manner.

Later reports regarding the sinking of the ship say sixty shells were fired by the submarine, a large portion of them hitting the vessel and causing terrible havoc aboard. The wireless operator remained on duty until the ship was completely destroyed. The ship was started by the explosion.

One of the negroes aboard, horrified by the explosion, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The Germans promptly ceased their fire when a white flag was hoisted. It was possible to lower some of the boats, as they had been damaged by the shells. The last six men aboard hurriedly made a raft by lashing planks to the gangway and escaped in this manner. The men in the boats rowed for thirteen hours. Four of the wounded died and were buried at sea.

The submarine was first sighted by the man at the wheel. Immediately full steam ahead was ordered in the hope that the ship could outdistance the submarine. The boat soon overtook the freighter, however, circled about her and an officer standing on the submarine's deck megaphoned an order to surrender or he would sink the ship.

The skipper of the freighter tried to evade the submarine, refusing to answer, until a shell was dropped through the steamer's skylight into the engine room and the vessel was forced to stop. Lifeboats were lowered and some seventy mule tenders—the steamer carried 1,422 mules—scrambled over the sides with the crew. As some of the boats were being lowered a shell from the submarine cut the falls of the boat and the occupants were spilled into the sea, presumably being drowned.

After five boats loaded with men had got away the submarine fired two torpedoes at the Armenian and the vessel sank in thirty minutes.

The five boats drifted about in the open sea until Tuesday morning, when they were picked up by a steam trawler. Survivors were rescued from the boats that the submarine ran in close to the men who had been thrown into the water. Joseph Carter, a negro mule tender, who was rescued from the water, said that his friends, King, Oakes, Speed, Small and Foreman Selden all were drowned.

WILSON'S HOPE RISES.

Ambassador Page's Report Re-Heaves His Mind.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The hope of the President that torpedoing of the steamer Armenian will not complicate the situation with Germany was raised to-day by the receipt of a summary of Ambassador Page's report. The summary of the Armenian was on Admiralty business.

The President, while declining to comment, let it be known that he will not form a final judgment until the investigation is concluded. It was indicated that a fortnight may elapse before this could be accomplished. All mail reports from both Ambassador Page and Gerard and from the Collector of Customs at Norfolk, Va., will be awaited before a final judgment is reached.

The President received by special delivery mail this afternoon a outline of the preliminary advice to the State Department from England. It is believed that Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. B. H. Loring, used the mail to the President's request.

The President is standing firmly on the principle that mere presence of contraband aboard an unarmed merchantman, even if an enemy ship, unless it is a naval auxiliary, does not absolve submarines from the duty of sinking lives by warning persons aboard before sinking such a vessel.

The President decided to-day that he will not cut short the investigation and return to Washington because of the Armenian incident, unless unforeseen developments occur. The President may even stay here two or three days longer than originally planned.

CONSTANT PARTS WITH BRYAN.

French Advocate Says Ex-Secretary Is Enemy of Peace.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, July 1.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant publishes a letter in the Temps, addressed to William Jennings Bryan, explaining how he and Mr. Bryan, both advocates of peace, came to a parting of the ways. He says that he remains faithful to the cause of peace which he has served all his life, but that peace has been violated despite progress toward international justice.

"We are unable to admit such premeditated and barbarous violation of a quality so dearly gained," he writes, "without abandoning all of our principles of faith in treaties, and admitting the impracticability of all future treaties. Nobody expects the United States to declare war on Germany. The world asks only that the United States does not remain indifferent to the violation of its rights."

"The silence of the 15th of Belgium was a surprise to all of your friends. The American attitude in this respect has been initiated by the European neutral countries, who are weaker than America, and more exposed to German reprisals."

M. de Constant closes by warning Mr. Bryan that he is risking a prolongation of the war by supporting German militarism and advocating a peace which would be unacceptable to France.

GERMAN ATTACHE MURDERED.

Col. Leipsig a Victim of Turks.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 1.—A Copenhagen dispatch says Col. Leipsig, military attaché of the German Embassy at Constantinople, is reported to have been murdered by the Turkish political group that opposed Turkey's entrance into the war.

The Almannsch de Gotha contains no mention of a Col. Leipsig at Constantinople. The military attaché there is Major von Leftert.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

A true Scotch—made and bottled in Scotland.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh

FRENCH GIVE WAY UNDER ONSLAUGHT OF 40,000 GERMANS

Are Forced Back to Second Line by Terrific Attack in the Argonne.

POSITION IS HELD 200 METERS TO REAR

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, July 1.—The attack delivered yesterday by the Germans in the vicinity of Binarville, in the Argonne, was of a most violent character. Two divisions (40,000 men) being employed and a vast quantity of large calibre shells and asphyxiating bombs being used. As a result of the attack the first line troops were driven out of their trenches and forced back on the second line, where the oncoming Germans were halted.

Later a series of counter attacks dislodged the Germans from some of their newly acquired positions and the French troops were able to make a stand at a point 200 meters to the rear of the original first line trenches.

The night communiqué was as follows: In the north the day was relatively calm. The bombardment in the region north of Arras was, however, very violent. The front of the Argonne of our mines threw the elements of an enemy's organization into disorder.

There was a sustained bombardment of the front on the Aisne. It has been confirmed that the Germans made an extremely vigorous attack on June 30 between the Binarville road and Le Four de Paris, with the intention of piercing our defence lines. Our first line of trenches was reached only on account of the disorder caused by shells of large calibre. The enemy was stopped short, thanks to the solidity of our organization on the second line, and was immediately thrown back by the counter attacks of our infantry, which is now established on a front at a distance of about 200 meters from the ruined trenches of the first line. The German bombardment diminished to-day. Two fresh attacks were immediately stopped by our artillery fire.

There has been an artillery duel in the region of the Aisne, wood, in the Flirey region and around Le Pretre wood.

In the Vosges, after a bombardment of our front from Langendorf Kopf to Elsenstein, the enemy launched two attacks against us. They were completely repulsed.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows: Last night passed quietly in the north, in the vicinity of Arras, and as far as Champagne. The German attack in the Argonne, reported yesterday, was particularly violent. It is estimated that the forces engaged amounted to two divisions. This attack, however, was checked. Further, two fresh movements against our trenches at the east of the Benarville road were repulsed.

Another violent attack, delivered by the Germans in the vicinity of Metz, has been completely checked. The Germans suffered important losses.

WESTERN LINE POUNDED.

Germans Claim Favorable Progress in Artillery Duels.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, July 1.—The following official statement with reference to the western battle line was made public by the Army Administration to-night:

There was fighting around the trenches in the Argonne under continuous artillery fire. It is progressing favorably for us.

In Champagne and southeast of Rheims the French attacked without success.

On the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there were only lively artillery duels.

The airmen of the enemy dropped bombs on Zebruge and Bruges without damage.

FRANCE NOT USING U. S. SHELLS

None Fired by Artillery Since War Began, Says Statement.

PARIS, July 1.—The Ministry of War made the following statement to-day: "Neither now nor at any time since the war began has the French artillery made any use of any shells whatsoever manufactured in the United States."

This statement was made as a denial to a recent remark attributed to Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria that 50 per cent. of the shells used by the French had been manufactured in the United States.

Germans Shell Rheims Cathedral: No Guns There, Says Commission.

PARIS, July 1.—The commission of three appointed by the British Foreign Office to visit Rheims and examine the extent of the damage done to the cathedral there arrived on Sunday just after German shells had struck the cathedral. The party included Owen Johnson, Arnold Bennett, Walter Hale and G. H. May. They agreed that no French guns were stationed near the cathedral.

PARIS BIRTH RATE FAR DOWN.

PARIS, July 1.—Since the war began the decline in the birth rate of this city has been very noticeable. The rate in 1914 averaged 1,000 births daily, but at the beginning of 1915 the figures dropped to 850 and there has been a rapid decline since then. In the week ended June 12, the last week recorded, there were only 356 births.

CROWN PRINCE SUBJECT OF ALARMING REPORTS

Lack of News of Kaiser's Heir Gives Rise to Rumors That He Is Dead.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 1.—The mystery which has been felt here for some time respecting the whereabouts and even the life of the German Crown Prince was not alleviated to-day by unofficial despatches from Paris mentioning a German attack on the French positions near Verdun and failing to speak personally of the Crown Prince, who is supposed to be in command of the German troops in that region.

Reports have been current here of late that the Crown Prince is dead. It is likely that these reports have found their origin in the strange lack of news respecting the Kaiser's heir. It is several weeks since he has been mentioned in authoritative messages, a remarkable change when it is recalled with what frequency his name figured in the despatches at the beginning of the war and even up to a short time ago.

The best information at hand located the Crown Prince with the German army in the Verdun district. Various despatches for the past few months have, in fact, stated that he was in that vicinity. Previously he had been at one time or another on almost every front in the western theatre of war.

Paris despatches to-day which speak of the attack on the French positions near Verdun say the offensive apparently was made to draw attention from the region north of Arras, where the Germans have of late met with decided reverses. The Verdun attack did not meet with success, says the despatch, the Germans having been stopped short by terrific fire from the French artillery.

LUSITANIA'S BOATS LOOSE IN WAR ZONE

Lord Mersey Gets Testimony of Ship's Carpenter—Lashings Unfastened.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 1.—Lord Mersey, who presided at the inquiry into the circumstances attendant upon the sinking of the Lusitania, opened a supplementary hearing to-day to obtain further information in regard to the state of the collapsible boats on the liner. He said that the evidence submitted at the first hearing did not establish clearly whether many of these boats were still lashed to the deck after the steamer entered the war zone.

The ship's carpenter testified that he personally knew that the lashings on most of the boats were loosened immediately after the first torpedo struck the Lusitania. He said that it would have been impossible to loosen the lashings until actual danger threatened because the boats would have swung across the decks in the roll of the ship. Additional evidence indicated that when the Lusitania went down all of the boats were loose, and that many of them had been smashed to the deck.

The hearing developed something of a surprise in the testimony of Prof. H. H. Harcourt of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, who complained that the rescued passengers of the steamer were badly treated by the Cunard company. Counsel for the company, Mr. J. H. Harcourt, who had written shortly after the disaster, asking that cash be advanced on his lost baggage or he would give up the company to the Admiralty.

"Doesn't that imply you wanted money to keep your mouth shut?" asked Lord Mersey.

The professor explained that he meant he would bring a separate action against the company, separate from the inquiry, unless he were paid.

"I don't believe you," Lord Mersey said.

The witness expressed indignation and protested against what he called a misinterpretation of his words, but his protest was of no avail and he left the stand in anger.

AIR VICTORY WON BY RUSS.

British Aviator Makes German Think He Has Fallen.

PARIS, July 1.—Mark Nelson, a British aviator, describes in the Journal a race by which he destroyed a German aeroplane near Ypres at a height of about 6,000 feet.

"When the enemy machine sighted me it immediately took to flight. I dashed off in pursuit. After about ten minutes rapid flight I came up with him and flew above him. The duel began at once."

"After fighting for some time without result I adopted a stratagem which I have always found successful and let my aeroplane dive almost perpendicularly. The German aviator, believing I had fallen, also descended in a gliding flight. I then righted my machine suddenly and shot above him at a distance of only fifteen feet."

"Then we resumed the duel. One of my shots hit the gasoline tank of the aeroplane and the machine burst into flames, crashing to the earth. The pilot and observer both were killed."

GERMANY'S U. S. TRADE SMALL.

Only \$1,183,000 of Exports in First Six Months of 1915.

BERLIN, July 1.—An enormous falling off in exports from Germany to the United States is shown by figures published here. During the first six months of the present year there was exported from Hamburg, Lubek and Kiel to the United States and its possessions goods to the value of \$1,183,000.

The same trade during the first six months of 1914 amounted to \$14,894,000.



The German Crown Prince.

ROMANIAN TREATY WITH AUSTRIA ENDED

King Tells Emperor Francis Joseph They Are No Longer Allies.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, July 1.—It has been learned from diplomatic sources at Bucharest that the King of Rumania in his reply to a letter from Emperor Francis Joseph urging neutrality on Rumania and invoking the Austro-Rumanian alliance announced that Rumania has reassumed her freedom of action, thus breaking the alliance. The King considers that Italy's demonstration of the Triple Alliance automatically released the Rumanians from allegiance to the Teutonic cause.

It is believed here that this action is proof that the Allies have won over Rumania to their side in the war.

TORPEDO BOAT TORPEDOED.

One Dead, Fourteen "Missing" When Lightning Is Struck.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, July 1.—The British torpedo boat Lightning struck a mine and was hit by a torpedo last night off the east coast of England, according to an Admiralty statement to-night.

The boat was not too badly damaged to make port under her own steam. The Admiralty announced one man dead and fourteen missing. In the absence of any definite information it is taken for granted that the "missing" men were killed in the explosion.

The Lightning was built in 1905. She is 200 feet long and had a speed of twenty-seven knots. She has two 18 inch torpedo tubes.

ITALIANS REPULSED.

Vienna Says Hillsides and Valley Are Covered With Dead.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
VIENNA, July 1.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office to-night:

In the Italian theatre of the war yesterday afternoon there was a renewed general attack by several enemy infantry divisions directed against our positions on the Dabero plateau.

ITALIANS TAKE PEAK IN PLEZZO DISTRICT

Beniriskendenj, Dominating Town on Railroad Near Tolmino, Occupied.

AUSTRIAN FLIERS ACTIVE

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, July 1.—The War Office announced to-night that the Italian troops have occupied the important position of Beniriskendenj, which dominates Plezzo, northwest of Tolmino. On the Tonal front, on the western frontier of Tyrol, the bombardment of the Monticello and Saccagnana positions has been begun.

There has been such heavy rain along the Isonzo that the trenches in that region are reported to be veritable streams and all activity has been stopped.

On the Carnic front, at Monte Croce pass and the Pal Piccolo the Austrians in a vain attempt to regain the positions they lost, have been throwing asphyxiating bombs.

The War Office statement was as follows:

On the Tonal front we have begun the bombardment of the Monticello and the Saccagnana positions, disturbing the enemy's fortification works. Reconnoitering parties in the Val Sadaia ascertained that the Austrians were preparing fenced trenches, which we are destroying.

On the Carnic front the Austrians vainly continued Monte Croce pass and Pal Piccolo, throwing asphyxiating bombs. Our artillery has dispersed assemblages of troops on the northern slopes of Predkof and in Valgrande. The shelling of Fort Hanse has been resumed. Our troops have solidly occupied the important position of Beniriskendenj, dominating Plezzo.

On the Isonzo our advance continues slowly. The heavy rains have transformed the trenches into torrents. The Austrians are attempting in vain to recover their lost positions.

The activity of the Austrian aviators continues and they have succeeded in making some victims among Italians. Our aviators, on the other hand, have bombed the troops of the San Daniele station (near Goritz).

An earlier statement said:

Continued unfavorable weather conditions have imposed new obstacles which our troops surmount with unchangeable tenacity. In the mountainous part of the theatre of operations fog has caused a slackening of the artillery action on both sides, but has permitted our adversaries to devote greater efforts to the work of fortification, which, however, has been hindered by the action of small Italian detachments.

Actions favorable to the Italians have occurred in Val Chiese, between Castello and Condino (thirty miles southwest of Trento), and at Porto Manazzo, in Val d'Assa. An artillery duel in the district along the ridge of the Carnic Alps also was favorable to us.

Along the Isonzo front an attack by the enemy upon Italian positions east of Plava, with quick fire aided by artillery, was completely repulsed. A night attack against our positions at Castello Nuovo, on the Sagra plateau, likewise was repulsed.

ITALIANS REPULSED.

Vienna Says Hillsides and Valley Are Covered With Dead.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
VIENNA, July 1.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office to-night:

In the Italian theatre of the war yesterday afternoon there was a renewed general attack by several enemy infantry divisions directed against our positions on the Dabero plateau.

The enemy was repulsed everywhere with heavy losses. The enemy's chief attack was directed against Sagra. On the Coglik front north and east of Montefalco, at Sella and Vermezzo the Italians penetrated our foremost trenches. Counter attacks by our infantry threw the enemy back. The valley and the slopes of Monte Coglik are covered with Italian bodies. A night attack against the heights east of Montefalco and an attack north of Sagra were repulsed. Several small attacks at the bridgehead near Joers (Goritz) failed. After these defeats quiet prevailed. Our troops, in full possession of their positions, are preparing for renewed fighting.

In the northern Isonzo sector and on the Carinthian front artillery fire continues.

ENTIRE FRONTIER HELD.

Italians, After Full Month of War, on Offensive Everywhere.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 1.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Rome sends the following: "At the close of the first full month of war between Austria and Italy the Italians may well feel satisfied with their position. A month ago their frontier was the weakest in Europe. Today it is one of the strongest and the Italian troops have wrested from the Austrians an offensive position of such power that it seemed to lay the whole of northern Italy at their mercy."

"From the Stelvio Pass to Grado, a distance of 200 miles, 270 miles of which are mountains, there is not a point at which the Italian army are not established. In the southern section of the Dolomites the Italians are moving on the Cluson Valley on the important frontier of Predazzo. In the country between Levisio and Cortina the Austrians have powerful defences and strong forts. Behind this line lies Cavalese, where the German troops are concentrated. To the east the Italians hold the watershed of the Carnic Alps."

On the Carnic front, at Monte Croce pass and the Pal Piccolo the Austrians in a vain attempt to regain the positions they lost, have been throwing asphyxiating bombs.

The War Office statement was as follows: On the Tonal front we have begun the bombardment of the Monticello and the Saccagnana positions, disturbing the enemy's fortification works. Reconnoitering parties in the Val Sadaia ascertained that the Austrians were preparing fenced trenches, which we are destroying.

On the Carnic front the Austrians vainly continued Monte Croce pass and Pal Piccolo, throwing asphyxiating bombs. Our artillery has dispersed assemblages of troops on the northern slopes of Predkof and in Valgrande. The shelling of Fort Hanse has been resumed. Our troops have solidly occupied the important position of Beniriskendenj, dominating Plezzo.

On the Isonzo our advance continues slowly. The heavy rains have transformed the trenches into torrents. The Austrians are attempting in vain to recover their lost positions.

The activity of the Austrian aviators continues and they have succeeded in making some victims among Italians. Our aviators, on the other hand, have bombed the troops of the San Daniele station (near Goritz).

An earlier statement said:

Continued unfavorable weather conditions have imposed new obstacles which our troops surmount with unchangeable tenacity. In the mountainous part of the theatre of operations fog has caused a slackening of the artillery action on both sides, but has permitted our adversaries to devote greater efforts to the work of fortification, which, however, has been hindered by the action of small Italian detachments.

Actions favorable to the Italians have occurred in Val Chiese, between Castello and Condino (thirty miles southwest of Trento), and at Porto Manazzo, in Val d'Assa. An artillery duel in the district along the ridge of the Carnic Alps also was favorable to us.

Along the Isonzo front an attack by the enemy upon Italian positions east of Plava, with quick fire aided by artillery, was completely repulsed. A night attack against our positions at Castello Nuovo, on the Sagra plateau, likewise was repulsed.

ITALIANS REPULSED.

Vienna Says Hillsides and Valley Are Covered With Dead.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
VIENNA, July 1.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office to-night:

In the Italian theatre of the war yesterday afternoon there was a renewed general attack by several enemy infantry divisions directed against our positions on the Dabero plateau.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

Your 'phone is handy—use it now. Call Worth 3273—that's the Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or tear off this little call card, pin it on your letter-head and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

Your 'phone is handy—use it now. Call Worth 3273—that's the Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or tear off this little call card, pin it on your letter-head and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

Your 'phone is handy—use it now. Call Worth 3273—that's the Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or tear off this little call card, pin it on your letter-head and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

Your 'phone is handy—use it now. Call Worth 3273—that's the Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or tear off this little call card, pin it on your letter-head and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

Your 'phone is handy—use it now. Call Worth 3273—that's the Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or tear off this little call card, pin it on your letter-head and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

Your 'phone is handy—use it now. Call Worth 3273—that's the Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or tear off this little call card, pin it on your letter-head and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

Your 'phone is handy—use it now. Call Worth 3273—that's the Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or tear off this little call card, pin it on your letter-head and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

Your 'phone is handy—use it now. Call Worth 3273—that's the Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or tear off this little call card, pin it on your letter-head and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

Your 'phone is handy—use it now. Call Worth 3273—that's the Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or tear off this little call card, pin it on your letter-head and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

Your 'phone is handy—use it now. Call Worth 3273—that's the Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or tear off this little call card, pin it on your letter-head and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you will—ultimately.